

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLON HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XI.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1827.

No. 42.

## CONDITIONS.

The "ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published THREE TIMES for One Dollar, and for each continuance after Twenty Five Cents.—Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams Co. BEING encouraged by a number of Friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election.

Samuel Shriver.

Germany township, Jan. 30.

Citizens of Adams County!

THE subscriber, far from being solicited, or overcome by the opportunity of his friends, but of his own free will and accord, proposes himself as a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next General Election.

If you inquire for his claims on the public—please to refer to Niles' Register, vol. 6, p. 401. If you demand the course of conduct he will pursue—he answers—that of all other men, his own real or supposed interest, compatible with humanity and justice. As for his qualifications, let them speak for themselves. He has no intention of traversing the County to solicit votes; but intends to leave the Citizens free and independent as they are, to bestow their suffrages on whom they please.

Samuel White.

Petersburg, (York Springs) March 6.

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow Citizens,

I wish to be considered a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; for your support, I will be thankful—and, if elected, promise fidelity and a feeling discharge of my duties.

Philip Heagy.

Gettysburg Feb. 6.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

Fellow Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by a number of persons, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; and, if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

William S. Cobean.

Gettysburg, Jan. 30.

To the Voters of Adams Co. I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election.

James A. Thompson.

Gettysburg, Jan. 16.

To the Electors of Adams County.

Fellow Citizens,

FOR favors conferred, I respectfully tender to you my grateful acknowledgments—whilst I again offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF.

Bernhart Gilbert.

Gettysburg, Jan. 30.

To the Electors of Adams County.

AT the solicitation of a number of Friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the ensuing General Election.

David Diehl.

Jan. 30.

To the Independent Electors of Adams County.

Fellow Citizens,

THE encouragement I have received from my Friends, has induced me to offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election; should I be fortunate enough to be elected I will endeavor to discharge the public duty.

Charles F. Keener.

Marathon township, Feb. 22.

## HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

Reports of the different Committees.

### COTTONS.

Mr. CAREY, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the further protection of cotton goods, made report as follows, viz:

The committee appointed to consider the resolution offered to the convention, on the protection of cotton goods, have bestowed on it that degree of attention to which its importance entitles it, and beg leave to

### REPORT:

That the manufacture of cotton goods, is of primary national importance, in various points of view; as it affords a market for 175,000 bales of cotton annually, being nearly one fourth part of that staple, which, in point of value, ranks the highest among the staples of the U. States; as by withdrawing that large portion of the staple from the foreign markets, it must necessarily prevent the glut, and diminish the consequent depreciation of price so ruinous to the planting interest; as it furnishes an indispensable article of clothing, doubly valuable in point of durability, and at half the price of that with which we were formerly supplied; as it gives employment to millions of capital, and thousands of individuals who would be otherwise less profitably employed; as it has greatly increased, perhaps doubled the coasting trade, by the transportation of the raw material, as well as the manufactured article; as it furnishes to commerce a valuable article of export, more uniformly profitable than any other of our exports; as there are engaged in it, 140,000 persons, male and female, young and old, of whom one third are girls, now brought up in habits of usefulness and industry, and qualified to support themselves through life and become eligible wives and valuable mothers, whereas numbers of them would otherwise be probably wholly unemployed, and in danger of contracting habits of vice and immorality.

The importation of cotton goods into this country, in the years 1825 and 1826, was as follows:

	1825.	1826.
Printed goods,	7,700,830	6,056,723
Plain,	5,326,208	2,260,024
Hosiery,	545,915	404,870
Twist,	201,549	175,143
Nankens,	450,243	504,960
All other articles,	275,771	146,292
	\$12,509,516	\$8,348,034
		\$2,509,516

The cotton goods imported in 1826, more than paid for one third of our raw cotton exported in that year, and those goods imported in 1825 and 1826, paid for four-fifths of all the lumber, naval stores, pot and pearl ashes, beef, tallow, live cattle, horses, mules, sheep, wheat flour, Indian corn, rye, &c. &c. imported in those years

	1825.	1826.
Lumber, boards, staves, shingles, bark, naval stores, pot and pearl ashes,	4,938,949	3,951,150
Beef, tallow, live cattle, horses, mules, sheep, &c. &c.	2,105,541	3,098,850
Wheat flour, biscuit, Indian corn, meal, oats, &c.	5,601,473	5,609,912
	\$12,677,963	\$12,659,912
		\$2,676,343

The capacity of the country to supply itself with the printed and other cotton goods above stated, & at cheaper rates, as it has done in the case of very nearly all the coarser muslins, cannot be doubted. We feel a national and we hope a laudable pride, in stating, that although the manufacture of printed cottons is as yet almost in its infancy, it has extended already to about 500,000 pieces, of 28 yards each, annually, equal to 14,000,000 yards.

It would be a work of supererogation, to enlarge on the high claims of such an important branch of industry on the attention and fostering care of the government, and your committee fondly cherish the hope, that, at no distant day, sound policy will irresistibly press on the legislature of the United States the necessity and advantage of extending the protection under which it has risen to its present state of perfection and magnitude, by increasing the minimum to 40 cents per square yard, as originally reported by Mr. Dallas. But they rest satisfied with thus presenting it to the consideration

of Congress and the nation, lest if they urged it more forcibly at present, they might endanger the success of the application for the protection of another great national interest, now in a most suffering condition.

### IRON.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the committee on the subject of Iron: Reported as follows:

The committee appointed to consider and report upon the expediency and necessity of further protection to the manufacture of Iron—REPORT:

That they have had the subject under mature consideration, and are of the opinion that the manufacture of Iron, is a most important national concern, and that in a country possessing the raw material, and the means of manufacturing it, the supply of Iron should never be permitted to depend upon foreign protection. That the United States possess the material and means of manufacture to any desired extent, is known to every one; yet of the 70,000 tons of Bar Iron, believed to be consumed in this country, not less than 28,000 tons are annually imported, thereby retarding an increase of the home supply, and causing injurious fluctuations in the market.

In considering this subject, the committee have been led to conclude, that a small increase of duty on Bar Iron imported, would not only have a tendency to encourage and increase the domestic manufacture, but really have effect in its operation to furnish the article cheaper to the consumer, in consequence of the additional assurance afforded, that the home market shall be secured for the home supply. They therefore respectfully recommend an increase of duty on hammered Bar Iron, so that the same may be 112 cents per hundred weight, instead of 90 cents, the present rate of duty.—They further recommend that the committee charged with the subject of wool and woollens, include in their memorial the subject of bar iron to the protection thereof, as herein suggested.

### GLASS.

Mr. LORD, from the committee on the subject of glass, reported as follows:

The committee appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of further protection to the manufacture of glass, REPORT:

That they have bestowed on it the attention due to a subject of so much importance. It appears from the Treasury statement, submitted to Congress for the year including 30th September, 1826, that there was imported into the United States that year, glass of various descriptions, to the amount of \$313,942, besides about 500,000 pounds weight of glass of which the value is not given. This may be regarded as a moderate sum, compared with the value

of the whole quantity of glass annually consumed in this country, the balance of which is supplied by our own manufactures. Still the importations of the above year exceed those of the year ending 30th September, 1825, by about \$130,000, and exceed those of the year next preceding, by about \$100,000. It is, however, to be observed, that of the importations of the year ending Sept. 1826, there was of window glass, the most essential article, as being of most universal consumption, only the value of \$73,851; of the other kinds, \$140,131, value was imported in a crude state, which is cut or otherwise manufactured in this country, and affords employment and profit to a very considerable amount.—Of the balance, a very large portion was imported from the continent of Europe, in exchange for such of our productions as can be advantageously exported thither.

Were this the only view to be taken of the subject, it might appear from the amounts of glass still imported and the increase of imports since 1824, that further protection to our own manufacture would be expedient. But information has been laid before the committee from several of the principal glass works of the country, both east and west of the mountains, that go further protection is at present desired.—Whether this opinion prevails generally among those concerned in the manufacture of glass; or whether such further duties as should materially diminish the quantity of window glass now imported, would occasion a reduction in the price of that important description of the article, the committee are

not able to state; and as it is not in their power to obtain general and satisfactory information respecting these and some other views of the subject, they are of opinion that it is not expedient to propose any measure, or the adoption of any resolution affecting the matter referred to them.

They, therefore, respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

### HEMP.

Mr. COLE, from the committee on the subject of hemp, reported as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the growth & manufacture of hemp and flax, beg leave to report the result of their investigation.

It appears from the treasury report of 1827, that in the year ending the 30th September, 1826, the amount of imported articles, manufactured out of hemp and flax, was subject to the duty of 25 per cent. was \$2,757,080

Amount of same articles subject to 25 per cent.	229,946
Amount of hempen articles except cordage,	1,787,755
	\$4,774,781

Of cotton bagging, there was imported in the same year, 3,436,460 square yards, valued at \$1,781,188

Of cordage, twine, pack thread and sein twine, there was imported in the same year, 1,949,915 lbs. of which 325,641 lbs. was twine, pack thread and sein twine, valued at \$62,827	147,426
Of hemp, unmanufactured, there was imported in the same period 9,869,000 lbs. or 4,405 tons, valued at	551,757

And of flax imported, no return can be found, but from a pretty correct source, it is estimated at 600,000 lbs. value \$2,000

Total value of cotton bagging, cordage, twine, hemp & flax, 2,552,371

The committee cannot state the precise quantity and value of each article imported last year; but from the treasury report referred to, it appears that the cost of sail cloth imported, was \$856,474, and estimating the bolt of said cloth at the average cost in Russia, of 15 dollars per bolt, it would give 57,100 bolts, as the importations of that year, of that single article alone—which would require 1,884,000 lbs. of hemp or flax, for the manufacture of it, valued at \$226,000.

Take for data the following schedule of the imports from Russia alone, in the year 1822, viz: 40,554 bolts heavy sail cloth, the average quantity of hemp or flax, required to make it, would be lbs. 1,621,760

45,767 bolts Raven's Duck, would require	916,340
37,194 pieces of sheeting	723,880
151,629 arclines, broad diaper	575,810
3,983 narrow	2,000
20,247 broad linen	20,120
92,082 narrow	21,090
20,981 drilling	24,000
492,324 crash	240,000
5,864 buckbuck	2,990

Total amount of pounds required

of hemp and flax, 4,186,810

which would cost 523,850 dollars, and bring into cultivation, at least 13,800 acres of land for its growth.

From the increased importation of sail cloth since 1822, which is 8 per cent. it would, taking the estimate made on the importation from Russia in 1822, as data, require at least 4,521,760 pounds of flax, valued at \$542,600 and the use of 15,000 acres of land, for the growth of the raw material, for the manufacture of those articles from Russia alone; to the manufacture of cotton bagging, that was imported in 1826, it would require at least 4,940,000 pounds, or 2,205 tons of hemp, valued at the same rate as in the treasury report, viz. \$125 per ton, would give an amount of \$275,655, & would require the cultivation of 10,000 acres of land to produce it.

From the foregoing items, the following estimate is made of the quantity and value of the raw material, requisite for the manufacture of the hempen & flaxen fabrics, imported in to the United States last year, together with the quantity and value of hemp & flax, in the raw state, imported in the same period, viz: For sail cloth, Raven's Duck and other coarse articles, imported from Russia alone, it would require

4,521,760 lbs. of flax and hemp, valued at	542,600
For cotton bagging, requiring 4,940,000 hemp	275,655
For cordage, twine, &c. 1,949,915 lbs. of hemp and flax	147,426

Of hemp, in its raw state, was imported, 9,869,000 lbs. 551,757

Of flax, estimated at 600,000 lbs. 2,000

Hemp and flax, 21,900,415 lbs. \$1,497,809

requiring the cultivation of at least 51,500 acres of land, for the growth of the raw material, giving employment, directly, to 7000 hands to manufacture it, and indirectly, to very many more.

In the foregoing estimate, the quantity and value of the raw material is not included, which is requisite for the manufacture of various articles of hemp and flax, included in the treasury report, of the amount of the value of the imported articles, manufactured from these materials, the committee confining themselves, to bringing to the notice of this convention, nothing but the most prominent articles of the coarser fabrics, and such as can be readily manufactured, and the raw material grown in our own country. But, the coarser article is principally alluded to, in this report, yet the finer articles of linen manufacture, of shirtings, of sheetings, sewing and shoe thread, and all the articles of finer fabrics of hemp and flax, would be materially promoted, and the manufacture of them encouraged by a judicious protection.

Of the ability of the manufacturers of this country to meet all demands, for the manufactured articles of hemp and flax, not only for our own consumption, but also for exportation, there can be no doubt in the mind of any person of common observation, when he looks to what has been done in the manufacture of cotton, iron, nails, glass ware and many other articles.

There are in the United States, 7 establishments, containing 2,620 spindles, for spinning of flax, which, if fully employed in the manufacture of sail cloth, could make 19,500 bolts of Duck annually, requiring 870,000 lbs. of flax (for it is of flax, that it is made in this country) the cost of which would be \$104,000, and when made into Duck, would sell for \$273,000, yielding to the industry of the country \$169,000, and giving employment to about 650 hands, exclusive of those employed in the agricultural branch.

If within the period of 5 or 6 years, we are enabled to make more than half of the sail cloth, which is consumed in the United States, surely no fears need obtain, that the demand for both of the Americas cannot be supplied by our manufacturers, provided that protection which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the existing establishments, and the encouragement for the establishment of new ones, is afforded.

To shew the necessity of further protection to this branch of national industry, or rather, more properly speaking, what ought to constitute a branch of it, it is remarked that sail cloth or Duck, is only subject to a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem (the same duty as is imposed on the raw material flax).—

Previous to the revision of the tariff in 1824, the duty on a bolt of Duck, with custom house charges, amounted to two dollars and twelve cents per bolt; in the bill imposing a new rate of duties, as sent from the house of representatives to the senate, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was imposed on all goods, manufactured of hemp and flax. The Senate, however, disagreed to this item of the tariff, so far as related to cotton bagging and sail cloth, a compromise took place, the duty on cotton bagging was fixed at 63 cents per square yard, and a duty of only 15 per cent. ad valorem, imposed on sail cloth, which, with custom house charges, will only amount to one dollar and eighty seven cents per bolt, even on the best kinds of Russian Duck, thus placing the manufacturer in a worse situation than he was in, previous to the revision of the tariff, by a reduction of at least 25 cents per bolt.

Small as this proportion is, still the manufacturer is, in a measure, deprived of a portion of it, by the evasion of the laws relative to drawback, as sail cloth is sometimes shipped in vessels, bound on long voyages, entered for the benefit of drawback, a landing certificate procured, but the canvass is made up and used on board the ship by which it was exported, and the duty on the importation is returned to the shipper, under the idea, that the article was landed & left behind in some foreign port.

In England the manufacturer of canvass is directly protected, in as much as every English ship, whether naval or commercial, is clothed with British manufactured sail cloth, and if a merchant vessel should, during her voyage, be compelled to use any foreign sail cloth, to replace the sails worn out or destroyed, the captain is obliged, on



his return to an English port, to enter all sail cloth so used, and pay the regular import duty on it, even though the Duck may have been in use eight months, and worth little or nothing. This protection is secured under heavy penalties, and gives to the English manufacturer the opportunity of not only supplying the canvass necessary to navigate the ship, but also what may be necessary to meet the wear during the voyage. But our ships, as it is well known, frequently leave our ports, with barely a sufficient stock of sails, to carry them across the Atlantic, and when arrived out, they are supplied with foreign Duck, thus depriving the manufacturer of the supply. Should the old cry of monopoly be raised, by the objectors to any further revision of the tariff, and the charge of fostering and pampering over-grown establishments, and their proprietors, to be reiterated, the answer is ready, they are referred to the effect of coarse cottons, of window glass, nails and other articles, which are now furnished to the consumer at lower prices, than when they were imported from England under the old tariff. An adequate protection, and one which would not prove injurious to the revenue, would at once give life and activity to the several establishments, which are now enabled to sustain a precarious existence, by the limited orders for the supply of the United States navy, only two establishments being now engaged in the manufacture of sail cloth. Give employment even to the existing manufacturers, and it would encourage the growth of hemp and flax to a very large extent. Nothing but a steady, certain demand, is wanting for the raw material, such a demand as shall not be affected, and rendered abortive, by overwhelming shipments from Europe of the manufactured article, to induce the agriculturist to produce an adequate supply, for all the wants of the country; and thus, in a measure, afford some relief to the excess of the wheat, rye, corn and tobacco crops, by bringing into cultivation a long neglected product of our soil.

The policy of protecting the manufactures of sail cloth and other articles of vital importance, will be confessed by all those who have the true interests of their country at heart, and who recollect the exorbitant prices paid for cloth, and other indispensable articles, at the commencement of, and during the last war, when Duck sold for from 40 to 50 dollars per bolt—an article indispensable to the commerce of the country; as also for its defence and glory.

The committee, therefore, beg leave to report to this convention, that they consider a further protection to the grower and manufacturer of hemp and flax, highly expedient, and called for by a due regard to the vital interests of this country, and that it is right and proper, that such representations of the facts relative thereto, should be made by this convention to the next congress, as shall produce so desirable an event.

Mr. NILES, from the committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing an address to the people of the United States, on the causes and objects of this convention, and in relation to the subjects presented to its consideration and discussed and approved thereby, respectfully beg leave to report—That having made some progress in the performance of the duty assigned, it became manifest that the leading purposes of their appointment could not be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to themselves, respectful to this convention and its constituents, and useful to the great cause of domestic industry, within the short period during which our sittings will probably be continued. The want of copies of the reports of the various committees, and of a large and interesting body of statistical information yet in the possession of individual members of this convention, with reference to books and papers not attainable at the present moment, and other retarding circumstances, superadded to the useful attention of the committee to the general business before the convention, have, all together, induced your committee respectfully to suggest a continuance of their appointment after the adjournment of the convention, that all things may be the more carefully considered, and the matters of fact already collected be collated and published, with such strict examinations, as shall appear due to our own character and the goodness of our cause, with a proper respect for the public intelligence, and that frankness and courtesy which we would extend to our opponents; some of whom have grievously mistaken our views, and depreciated their own rights peaceably assembled and petition for a redress

of grievances, in the condemnation of our motives in advance of actions to show what these motives were—if any of the reasoning and dispassionate, public truly apprehend that this assemblage was improper, and that the persons here met to carry into effect the will of their constituents, were capable of doing wrong to any of the people of this republic to subvert their own purposes, and of aiming at a power to act upon the consideration of the national legislature, in any other way than as a decent but decisive expression of the desires of what they believe to be a large majority of the people of the United States, should have influence over their representatives in both houses of congress, in the support of principles comprehended within what is commonly called the "American System."

It is manifest to your committee, that the growers and manufacturers of wool are suffering great pecuniary loss and ruinous embarrassment, from the pressure of circumstances which threatens the general destruction of interests whose annual product, in sheep and manufactures of wool, would amount to the sum of fifty millions of dollars, and probably had reached that value. The committee cannot believe that these circumstances are of a temporary character. They think the time has arrived when the vast capital exceeding eighty, and perhaps amounting to the great sum of one hundred millions of dollars, vested in or variously applied to the breeding of sheep and manufacture of woollens, will be exceedingly diminished and lost to the national wealth, and a very numerous population dependent on these branches of national industry be dispersed, if protection by the national legislature shall be longer delayed; for it is an unquestionable fact, that many of our best and most economically conducted woollen factories are really losing concerns, not affording even the ordinary interest obtained on capital—not earned in this business, but diverted to it from other pursuits that it might have circulated and be made useful to its possessors and the public.

The committee seriously impressed with the importance of the facts suggested, (and their general accuracy can not be denied), are exceedingly desirous that they should be laid before the public in such manner that the deep interest involved in them cannot be mistaken by an intelligent people; and they are also particularly solicitous to shew the immense loss which would be sustained by the agricultural interest in the want of the market which our manufactures supply, and in the increased competition in agricultural pursuits which would inevitably ensue were the manufacturers driven, by want of employment in the factories, to the employment which would then be left them; that of raising their own bread. They would also exhibit the intimate relation which exists between the growers of grain and wool and the manufacturers, and point out the vital importance of the home market, in consequence of the restricted foreign demand, principally caused by prohibitory laws, and the resolution of foreign nations to protect themselves.

At the moment of preparing this brief report, the committee learn that, by the adoption of the duke of Wellington's amendment of the corn bill, the people of Great Britain will not be allowed, any farther than they have heretofore been, to consume our bread stuffs, though rendered without cost, the establishment of the minimum and the rate of duty imposed, amounting to a general prohibition. We have many valuable facts to illustrate the importance of the market produced by the manufacturing establishments, one of which only shall be mentioned at present as fairly representing their ordinary operation. In 1823, the Great Falls company commenced its establishment at Somersworth, N. H. and at this time there are between 1,400 and 1,500 persons engaged in the business of the company or subsisted by those directly employed by it; and these persons actually consumed in the year which ended with the first of last month, no less than 1,931 barrels of flour and 6,039 bushels of corn received from the states south of the Hudson. What has taken place at Somersworth, presents a fair sample of the close relations which binds agriculture and manufactures together—and, united, they aid and extend the commerce of the country.

These and other highly interesting matters concerned with the business of other manufactures than those of wool, len or cotton goods, (especially the making of iron,) which demand a thorough investigation that they may be laid before the public, with information of the domestic demand which they furnish and the internal commerce between the states which they support, are well calculated to astonish those who have not reflected upon such

subjects. The probable amount of flour and corn exported from the middle to the eastern states and therein consumed, is far greater than the whole quantity shipped to foreign ports; and it is confidently believed that the growth of domestic manufactures has greatly increased the tonnage of the United States, without diminishing, in the least degree, the revenue thereof, but rather tending to increase it, in the increased consumption of certain articles not the growth or product of our own country.

These imposing facts, with others bearing upon or connected with them and relating to the population and wealth, the progress of happiness and real independence of this nation, must be brought into view, and, if presented correctly, will require much time and undisturbed reflection to give them the adamantine character of truth which belongs to them. The difficulty, nevertheless, of performing this great duty to our country is much augmented by the want of a home department in which should be collected and arranged information of the internal concerns of our country, a knowledge of which we regard as absolutely necessary to a correct legislation for the people of the United States.

The facts, however, developed by the different committees of the convention, and the information brought in to it by individual members, we have have reason to believe, when brought together, will do more to demonstrate the means and resources, the wants and requirements of our country, than any other collection of facts yet offered to the public.

With these general views the committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Which report being read, Mr. NILES then offered these resolutions:—

Resolved, That the committee be allowed further time to prepare an address to the public in support of the domestic industry of our country, accompanied by statistical tables and other authentic statements, tending to elucidate the principles for which we contend, & that they be authorized to cause the publication thereof, (as their own report on behalf of this convention) so soon as it shall be possible to prepare the same in a satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That the committee shall have possession of the various reports of the several committees of this convention, that they may digest, arrange and publish the facts furnished therein, so far as they shall appear necessary and proper.

Resolved, That each member of this convention, possessed of statistical facts relative to the numbers and product of sheep, of factories of all sorts, or matters relative to the valuable and rapidly increasing commerce between the states, and whatever else, in their opinion, may extend useful information to the people in regard to the products and concerns of agriculture and manufactures, be requested to reduce the same to writing, and hand them to the chairman of the committee.

The following is the memorial to Congress as it was adopted and signed by the convention:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America.

The memorial and petition of their fellow citizens, the undersigned, assembled at Harrisburg in the state of Pennsylvania,

RESPECTFULLY shew—

That the imperfections of the acts of congress intended to foster the woollen interests of these United States, together with the countervailing measures of the British government, have reduced that interest to need the early and effectual interposition of congress to support it.

Forty millions of manufacturing capital, together with forty millions of farming capital, composing this great national concern, for want of adequate protection, have lost half their value.

It is the power of congress to relieve it from present distress and jeopardy, to prevent its utter ruin which is imminent, and to render it of the first importance to the general welfare of these United States.

Your petitioners might present their views, in extensive considerations of the subject. Deprived by natural circumstances of concerted action, and almost of common cause, in the respect the weakest interest of the country, your petitioners have been induced to meet together, from various distant places, for the purpose of exchanging sentiments personally, and uniting on this occasion in a petition to congress for that justice, which no doubt will be promptly dispensed, as soon as your honorable bodies are convinced that the country stands in need of it.

Your petitioners disclaim all sectional and merely individual views. They would not venture to approach the con-

stituted authorities of the country with this memorial, if not satisfied that its representatives have uniformly recognized the interest in question as of primary national importance. Wherefore they respectfully but earnestly solicit your honorable bodies, to save, to protect and promote, what has uniformly been treated by government as one of the principal elements of the independence, prosperity, and greatness of this republic.

Without further argument, but trusting to the wisdom and patriotism of congress to devise and enact such laws as the exigency requires, your petitioners submit themselves to your judgment, in full confidence that the representatives of the people will promptly apply that legislation, which is indispensable to sustain, preserve, and advance the agriculture and manufactures on which more than half the citizens of these United States depend for their livelihood, and the whole country for its prosperity.

Not presuming to suggest the details of such an act of congress as would put a stop to the ruinous fluctuations which for the last nine years have distressed the farmers and manufacturers of the United States, striving to make head against the foreign legislation which deprives them of their own markets, your petitioners nevertheless, with the utmost deference, submit to the superior wisdom, and uncontrolled disposition of congress, the following rates of duties, as calculated to accomplish that purpose, viz:

1st. On raw wool, costing over eight cents in a foreign country; a duty of twenty cents per pound to be increased annually two and a half cents per pound, till it reaches fifty cents per pound.

2d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part (except blankets, stuffs, bombazines, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps, and bindings,) costing not more than fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost fifty cents per square yard, and forty per cent. ad valorem, to be charged thereon until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, forty-five per cent. ad valorem until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty, and fifty per cent. ad valorem thereafter.

3d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country over fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the preceding section.

4th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country more than two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding four dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost four dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

5th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing more than four and not exceeding six dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost six dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

6th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) which shall cost in a foreign country more than six dollars per square yard, to be charged as in the second section.

7th. The adequate protection of woollen blankets, is respectfully submitted to congress, so as to secure their manufacture in the U. States.

8th. It is respectfully submitted to congress, that adequate measures should be taken to prevent the frauds on the revenue, by which American manufacturers are believed to be seriously injured.

Your petitioners beg leave further to state that although not in such crying need of your immediate assistance, there are other materials of general welfare, which would amply repay in public benefits, such adequate protection as it may be deemed proper to bestow on them, by appropriate and judicious legislation.

Incassable quantities of iron abound, where coal is also to be found in inexhaustible quantities.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that a duty of one cent per pound on hammered bar iron, and a corresponding advance on the present duty on sheet-iron necessary for the complete and permanent establishment of the manufactures of iron and steel.

Flax and hemp, with their products, may be obtained in such quantities as to supersede the use of foreign flax and hemp, and the manufacturers from them, if protected from the importations of those articles from foreign countries.

The further protection of a foreign capital in distilled spirits, is also respectfully recommended to the consideration of congress, as important to grain growing states.

Further protection to cotton goods and printed cottons, is invited by the success of the coarse cottons, which like every other article adequately protected by law, has become cheap and better than similar manufactures formerly brought from abroad.

Signed at Harrisburg, Pa. 3d Aug. 1827

CONNECTICUT.

Henry Watson, John A. Taintor, Gideon Welles, Lemuel Hurlbut, Thomas S. Perkins, Francis M. Lean, James M. Clellan.

DELAWARE.

A. Naudain, John Higgins, Andrew Gray, Philip Reybold, Wm. S. Young.

KENTUCKY.

John Harvie, Richard H. Chinn, George Robertson, James Cowan, H. Niles, John Patterson, Edward Gray, Frisby Tighman, James Sykes, Otho H. Williams, W. Meeteer, F. Anderson.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bezaleel Taft, Jr., Samuel D. Colt, James Shepley, Jonas B. Brown, J. E. Sprague, Joseph Strong, Abbot Lawrence.

NEW YORK.

E. Lord, E. B. Sherman, Peter Sharp, John B. Yates, James Tallmadge, John Brown, Robert Denniston, Alvan Stewart, A. H. Schenck, Peter S. Smith, S. M. Hopkins, Jesse Buel, George Tibbitts, Enos T. Throop, David Russell, Francis Granger, Richard Keese, Cyrus Chapin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Ichabod Bartlett, Samuel Smith, Ezekiel Webster, Asa Freeman.

NEW JERSEY.

Isaac Andrus, Charles Kinsey, R. G. Johnson, John Colt, Looe Baker, A. Godwin, Jr., Philip Fine, Jr., James Matlack, Wm. Hulstead, Jr., John Manning.

OHIO.

Jeremiah Morrow, Bezaleel Wells, Thomas Ewing, Wm. R. Dickinson, David Begges, James Wilson, John M. Havin, John C. Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. J. Ingersoll, James Todd, Matthew Carey, Wm. Clark, Charles Huston, David Townsend, Walter Forward, Samuel Baird, Jonathan Roberts, Wm. P. McClay, D. Montgomery, Alexander Reed, Joseph Patterson, Redwood Fisher, Joseph Ritner, Abner Lacock.

RHODE ISLAND.

James Rhodes, John Farum, D. Wilkinson.

VERMONT.

William Jarvis, William Hall, R. C. Mallory, Heman Allen, Elijah Paine.

VIRGINIA.

Samuel Sprigg, Jesse Edgington.

NOTE. The hon. Samuel Bell, of New Hampshire, and Ashur Robbins, of Rhode Island, members of the senate of the U. S., and members of this convention, did not affix their signatures to the memorial.

It is ascertained that five millions worth of American cottons and woollens are now annually sold in Philadelphia. A single commercial house exported last year seven hundred thousand yards of domestic cottons to a single port in Mexico alone. There are about four thousand five hundred looms in Philadelphia and its suburbs, manufacturing cotton stripes, checks, and tickings, using large quantities of indigo, dye woods, and other valuable mercantile materials, and making upwards of fifteen millions of yards per annum. The rapid increase of permanent population and habitation, enhancing all the property, advancing the prosperity of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, including export trade, are unquestionably ascribable to the great increase of their manufactures.

## FOR SALE,

A 2 story Brick House & Lot,

On York-street, Gettysburg, between the Public Offices and the Bank. Also,

## A PLANTATION.

Adjoining the Town of Oxford, Adams county, containing 240 ACRES, on which are two good Houses, an elegant 2 story Brick Barn, and an Orchard of about 60 acres of the Farm a good Timber—and a large quantity of first rate Meadows. The property will be shown by the subscriber to any person wishing to purchase. A good title will be given, clear of all incumbrances.

JOHN HERSH, Sax.

Gettysburg, Aug. 14.

## NOTICE.

A. H. H. is indebted to the Subscriber on their account, with please to call and settle the same, either by cash or giving their Notes, and all those indebted by Bond or Note, will call and discharge the same shortly.

H. M. E. CAMP

Gettysburg, Aug. 14.

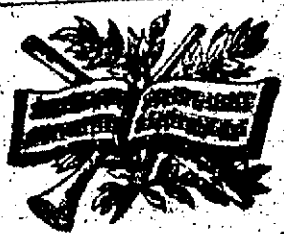
## TO PRINTERS.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

HANOVER GUARDIAN

Is to be set on for some time, apply to the EDITORS.





## The Parterre.

"LITTLE—DOLCE."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

### BEAUTIFUL LINES.

When memory wakes the chords of feeling,  
Thrilling o'er the glowing breast,  
Dear thoughts that gently steal,  
Yield the aching bosom rest.

Sweet, oh sweet, as music's swelling,  
Come the dreams of early joy;  
Bliss, the tongue will fall in telling,  
Glow around the happy boy.

Youthful charms have lost their brightness,  
Manhood's cares are gathering fast;  
Brows have lost their snowy whiteness,  
Darkened by affliction's blast.

But around us hope may brighten,  
Happiness our care beguile;  
Friendship's willing hand may lighten  
Misery's heavy load awhile.

Then let hope, like angel gleaming,  
Thrive the gloom, our spirits cheer;  
Let the light of glory beaming,  
Guide us while we're lab'ring here.

**Magnetism imparted into Iron bodies by Rotation.**—A very curious paper on this subject, by Mr. Barlow, has been read before the Royal Society. Mr. B. having fixed a 13 inch mortar shell to the hand of a powerful turning lathe, wrought by a steam engine, caused it to perform 640 revolutions in a minute; the magnetic needle deviated several degrees from the magnetic meridian, and remained stationary during the motion of the shell. When the rotation ceased, it immediately resumed its original position. When the motion of the shell was inverted, an equal but opposite deviation of the needle took place.

When the earth's action on the needle was neutralized, and the needle made a tangent to the ball, the north end of the needle was attracted towards the needle, and repelled when the motion was in the contrary direction, and this happened whatever was the direction of the axis of rotation. In the two extremities of the axis, the effect was a maximum, and the deviation of the needle was to the centre of the ball. In speculating on these, Mr. Barlow is disposed to think that the earth's magnetism is of the induced kind, and he considers this opinion as supported by the fact of the non-coincidence of the magnetic axis of the earth's daily motion. *Eng. Rep.*

**Curious Fact in Natural History.**—Some workmen felled a large oak in Southwick recently, and on cutting it into logs, came upon a cavity in the trunk near the lower limbs, from which ran out, as was judged, about one hundred gallons of water. The part containing the water was perfectly sound, above, below, and around, and the top-most branches were green and thrifty. As we have never heard of a similar circumstance, we refer it to the speculations of the Naturalist. *Westfield Reg.*

The origin of attorneys is thus given: In the time of the Saxons, the freemen in every shire met twice a year, under the presidency of the Shire Reeve, or sheriff, and the meeting was called the *Sheriff's Torm*. The freemen declining after a time to attend personally, the freeman who attended carried with him the *procures* of those who did not appear. The person who went, was said to go *At the Torm*, and hence came the word *attorney*, which signified one that went to the *Torm* for others, with the power to act or vote for those who employed him. *Nat. Journ.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men, whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light and volatile; or whether, as some have imagined, there may not be a kind of a sex in the very soul, I shall not pretend to determine. As vivacity is the gift of women, gravity is that of men. They should each of them, therefore, keep a watch upon the particular bias which nature has fixed in their mind, that it may not draw too much, and lead them out of the paths of reason. This will certainly happen, if the one in every word and action affects the character of being rigid and severe, and the other of being brisk and airy. Men should beware of being captivated by a kind of savage philosophy, women by a thoughtless gallantry. Where these precautions are not observed, the man often degenerates into a cynic, the woman into a coquette; the man grows

sullen and morose, the woman imperious and fantastical.  
By what I have said, we may conclude, men and women were made as counterparts to one another, that the pains and anxieties of the husband might be relieved by the sprightliness and good humor of the wife. When these are rightly tempered, care and cheerfulness go hand in hand, and the family, like a ship that is duly trimmed, wants neither sail nor ballast. *Addison.*

Shame is a great restraint upon sinners at first; but that soon falls off; and when men have once lost their innocence, their modesty is not like to be long troublesome to them. For impudence comes on with vice & grows up with it. Lesser vices do not banish all shame and modesty; but great and abominable crimes harden men's foreheads, and make them shameless. When men have the heart to do a very bad thing, they seldom want the face to bear it out. *Tillotson.*

**Beautiful extract from "Hope Leslie."**  
"There is no solitude to the good or bad. Nature has her ministers that correspond with the world in the breast of man. The words, 'my kingdom is within you,' are worth all the metaphysical discoveries ever made by unassisted human wisdom. If all is right in that 'kingdom,' beautiful forms and harmonious voices surround us, discarding music; but if the mind is filled with guilty passions—and recollections of sin—and purposes of evil, the ministering angels of nature are converted into demons, whose monstrous rout are heard to howl like stable wolves. Man cannot live in tranquil disobedience to the law of virtue inscribed on his soul by the finger of God. 'Our torments' cannot become 'our elements.'"

### GETTYSBURG

**Theological Seminary.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have subscribed for the use of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, are requested to pay the Second Instalment of their subscription within the present month. Those residing in the borough of Gettysburg, will please make payment to SAMUEL H. BUEHLER; and those residing in the County, to the Rev. JOHN HENST. The Court week will afford a convenient opportunity of remitting the same. Punctuality is expected, as the Seminary needs funds to continue its operations.

BY ORDER OF THE TREASURER.

Aug. 7. For the convenience of those residing distant from Gettysburg, the following gentlemen are authorized to receive monies: Messrs. Blythe & Johnston, Millers' Town; Messrs. Fannes, Lock and Bittinger, York Springs; Mr. George Will, Littlestown; and Maj. E. Baughert, Abbots Town.

### POST COACHES, CARRIAGES, Gigs, Barouches, &c.

MADE and repaired in the neatest and most substantial manner, at the Shop of the Subscriber, in Middle street, a short distance west of B. Gilbert's Tavern, Gettysburg. Work done at his Shop will be warranted.

**Coach & Stage HARNESS,** of all sizes, furnished on short notice. The Subscriber cannot omit, on this occasion, to tender his grateful acknowledgments to the Public generally, for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in business; and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to secure a continuance of the favors of his friends.

George Gilbert.

Gettysburg, July 31. 3t

CASH will be given for good

ASH PLANK, two inches thick, and

half in a POPLAR BOARD.

### TRIAL LIST.

AUGUST TERM, 1827.

The Commonwealth vs. Philip Bishop.	vs. George Oyster.
Peter Stem.	vs. A. Jones & G. Lashell.
Wm. Lundy's case.	vs. Wm. Dushon.
Anthony Deardorff.	vs. Wm. A. Banger.
Same.	vs. Thomas C. Miller.
Jacob Overholser.	vs. John Bromberg.
Thomas C. Miller.	vs. Philip Bishop.
Thos. Gray's Adm'r.	vs. John Goss.
Same.	vs. John Goss.
Bank of Gettysburg.	vs. A. M. Bigham.
Simon Yetis.	vs. John & Geo. Eckert.
Henry C. Wampler.	vs. E. & J. Murrill.
Henry Murrill.	vs. John Langdon.
David Willis.	vs. Same.
Same.	vs. Same.
Leitch & Hinch.	vs. A. Michael & Co.
S. Jos. Wherman.	vs. Same.
Alexander Russell.	vs. S. & R. Russell.
Bank of Gettysburg.	vs. Josiah Lander.
Same.	vs. A. C. Lander.

### AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Printing Business.

Will be taken at this Office.

### FOR SALE

### A Valuable FARM.

SITUATE part in Frederick county, Md. and part in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. at the head of Monocacy, adjoining lands of George Sheets, Alexander Horner and others, containing 352 ACRES, neat measure. The improvements are a large and commodious

HOUSE, part Brick & part Stone, a large log Barn, & Wagon Shed; a Draw Well, and an Orchard. The fences are in good repair, and the land in a good state of cultivation. About 210 Acres are cleared—the residue covered with thriving Timber.

The property will be shown, and the terms of sale made known by the subscriber, living on the premises, who is authorized by the Heirs of Joseph WALKER, deceased, to sell the property. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

Andrew Walker.

Aug. 7. 2m

### FOR SALE

### A Valuable Farm.

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, deceased, Robert Galbreath, Charles Smith and others, containing 191 ACRES, more or less, on which

are erected a large two story Brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Wagonshed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good Spring. There are about 16 acres of meadow; and 70 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Daniel Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shown by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

Martin Keller.

July 24. 1f

### Stray Steers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, on the 13th June last,

TWO STEERS, one of them red, and the other red and white, with slits in the under part of the ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

John Dillion.

Aug. 7. 3t

### Stray Heifer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Straban township, Adams county, sometime last spring, a

RED HEIFER, with the left ear cropped. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Neely, Jr.

Aug. 7. 3t

### Conveyancing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he will attend to the business of CONVEYANCING, at his office in South Baltimore street, two doors south of the public square, where Deeds, Mortgages, Releases, Bonds, &c. will be drawn with neatness and despatch.

Isaiah Dill.

Gettysburg, July 31. 1f

### At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN PARR,

deceased, to wit: on Catharine, John, the children of George, dec'd. to wit: Mary, Eliza, Melinda, Eliza, Parry, James and William Parr; the children of Jacob, dec'd. to wit: Betsey, John, Jacob, and William Parr; Conrad, and the children of Henry, dec'd. to wit: Henry and Serilla Parr; or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 4th day of August next, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clk.

July 24. 1c

### BARGAINS.

### New Goods.

### GEORGE ARNOLD

IN addition to his former Stock, has just returned from the City, with a choice selection of

### Fresh & Seasonable GOODS,

consisting of the Latest Fashions. Time and care has been taken to make the selection a neat and judicious one, and they have been entirely purchased FOR CASH upon the most advantageous terms. His Stock now consists of a complete assortment of

### Dry Goods, Fresh Groceries,

### Hardware, Saddlery,

### Cutlery, Coach Trimmings,

### China, Glass & Queensware;

### Stone & Earthen Ware, &

### LIQUORS,

### CONSISTING OF

### 4th proof Cognac BRANDY,

### Inferior do.

### 4th proof Jamaica SPIRITS,

### New England RUM,

### Apple and Rye WHISKEY,

### Madeira, Tenerife, Lisbon, Sweet

### Malaga, and Port WINE;

### Also, a Complete Assortment of

### Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

### Gimp do. large & small;

### All of which have been purchased up-

### on the best terms FOR CASH. The

### Public are invited to call and examine

### the Goods, when they may rest assured

### of having Goods offered them as cheap

### as any Storekeeper can offer them up-

### on fair principles.

Gettysburg, July 24. 1f

N. B. Produce at all times taken in

exchange for Goods.

### Cash given for OATS.

### NEW GOODS.

### THOS. J. COOPER,

HAS on hand, and is receiving, the

following Articles, which he is

selling low for CASH or COUNTRY

PRODUCE:—

### Dry Goods, Domestic Gro-

### ceries, Queens-Ware,

### A Fresh Assortment of

### Iron & Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Gettysburg, Aug. 7. 3t

### Splendid Lottery,

To be drawn the 22d inst.

### 31st Class UNION CANAL

### LOTTERY.

### SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$20,000	is	\$20,000
1 do	6,000	is	6,000
1 do	5,000	is	5,000
1 do	4,000	is	4,000
1 do	2,600	is	2,600
1 do	2,400	is	2,400
5 do	1,000	is	5,000
17 do	500	is	8,500
40 do	200	is	8,000
25 do	100	is	2,500
45 do	60	is	2,700
92 do	30	is	2,760
1150 do	12	is	13,800
8280 do	6	is	49,680

924 prizes, amounting to \$124,020

Tickets, 85; Halves, 50; Quarters,

\$1 30; Eighths, 80 75;

To be had in a variety of Lucky Num-

bers at

### J. DONALDSON'S

### New Lucky Office.

between Mrs. Winrott's Tavern and

the Register's Office.

Clubs liberally dealt with. Prize

Tickets in all legal Lotteries taken in

payment for Tickets; and Prize Tick-

ets sold here, will be cashed at this

Office.

Gettysburg, Aug. 7. 3t

Prizes of the 31st Class, Union Ca-

nal Lottery.

20 41 46 7 8 11 21 33

### W. N. IRVINE,

### Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

INTENDS practicing in the several

Courts of Adams County. His re-

sidence & Office are in the third house

below the Indian King Inn, West

of the Court.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. 1f

### DOCTOR

### J. JARNEY,

HAVING located himself in Ham-

lettsburg, Adams county, offers

his professional services to the citizens

of that place and its vicinity.

His residence is at the

Hotel, corner of the

Market and

High streets, April 7. 1f

### At an Orphans' Court,

### Held at Gettysburg, for the

County of Adams, on the twenty-

second day of May, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and

twenty seven, before Daniel Sheffer

and William McClean, Judges, &c. as-

signed, &c. On motion,

### The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representa-

tives of

### ANDREW BOWERS,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob, John, E-

lizabeth, intermarried with George

Pentz, Japhet, whose share is trans-ferred to Abraham Roads, Susanna, in-

termarried with Isaac Thomas, Ben-

jamin Bowers, or the guardians of such

as are minors, to be and appear at the

next Orphans' Court, to be held at

Gettysburg, for the County of Adams,

on the fourth Monday of August next,

to accept or refuse to accept of that

part of the Real Estate of said deceased,

which remained unaccepted at the

valuation made thereof, agreeably to

the Intestate laws of this Common-

wealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clk.

July 24. 1c

### At an Orphans' Court,

### Held at Gettysburg, for the

County of Adams, on the twenty

second day of May, in the year of our

Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

twenty seven, before Daniel Sheffer &

Wm. McClean, Judges, &c. assigned,

&c. On motion,

### The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tives of

### HENRY NELL,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Nell, Hen-

ry, Catharine Troup, (widow,) Mary,

intermarried with Samuel Snyder,

Christina, intermarried with Nicholas

Bushey, Susanna, intermarried with

John Ellinger, Lydia, and Leah Nell,

or the guardians of such as are minors,

to be and appear at the next Orphans'

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for

the County of Adams, on the fourth

Monday of August next, to accept or

refuse to accept of the Real Estate of

said deceased, at the valuation made

thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws

of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk.

July 24. 1c

### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed,